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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/141 of 20 December 1994, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community", by which, inter alia, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-first session.

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

2. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was established on 4 July 1973 and was granted observer status in the General Assembly on 16 October 1991.

3. In January 1995, CARICOM and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) signed a memorandum of understanding for cooperation, which offers opportunities to advance cooperation between the United Nations and CARICOM in a number of areas of critical importance.

4. Participating in the special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of CARICOM, Dr. Edwin Carrington, stressed the fact that the 14 Caribbean Community States that are also States Members of the United Nations had not only benefited substantially from working with the United Nations and its programmes and the specialized agencies, but had also collectively and individually made significant contributions to its ideals and purposes, including contributing to the peace processes in Haiti, Central America, Namibia and South Africa.

5. The Secretary-General of CARICOM held consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his senior officials in October 1995 and in February 1996. In November 1995, he presented a gift to the United Nations on behalf of the States members of CARICOM. In February 1996, Secretary-General Carrington participated in the meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements with which the United Nations has cooperated in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping, which had been convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to discuss modalities and principles for such cooperation, and new, practical and more effective ways of working together.

6. A senior official of CARICOM attended the fourth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, held at United Nations Headquarters in April 1996, which was devoted to reviewing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

7. In a message from the Secretary-General to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, delivered by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Public Affairs on 3 July 1996 in Barbados, emphasis was put on the vital role that is played by members of CARICOM in furthering the United Nations causes of peace, development and democracy. Reflecting the increasing complexity of international relations,

he stated that the United Nations continued to place a premium on cooperation and coordination at the regional level, attaching the utmost importance to building ever closer ties with CARICOM. A particular tribute was paid in this context to CARICOM's active involvement in United Nations efforts in Haiti.

8. Cooperation between the United Nations and CARICOM was considered by the twenty-second meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs, held on 13 and 14 May 1996 at Kingston, Jamaica, and by the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM, held from 3 to 6 July in Barbados.

9. In the final communiqué of the Standing Committee, the Ministers agreed that the areas of activities for joint pursuit between CARICOM and the United Nations should include follow-up to the global conferences; the advancement of the New International Human Order; issues related to the law of the sea; follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; cooperation in the development of poverty reduction programmes; peacekeeping; diplomatic training; governance and development in the Caribbean, and strengthening of the Regional Secretariat Information Base. They also welcomed the enhanced cooperation between the CARICOM and United Nations secretariats since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/141, which they believed would be to the benefit and security of the region. They expressed the hope that the activities outlined for cooperation would be shortly embodied in a cooperation agreement between the two organizations.

10. In the final communiqué of their seventeenth meeting, the Heads of Government of CARICOM noted the development of closer relations between the region and the United Nations, which had been reflected in the presence of the Secretary-General of CARICOM at the meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They also stressed the importance of furthering the Community's possible role in the development of peace and security within the Caribbean region. They expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for promoting this heightened level of cooperation.

11. In letters dated 22 and 25 July 1996, the Chairman of CARICOM, Prime Minister Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, informed the Secretary-General that the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM had mandated him to mediate a solution to the current difficulties in Saint Kitts and Nevis and that Sir Alister McIntyre and Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Secretaries-General of CARICOM and the Commonwealth, respectively, had joined him in the effort in a Chairman's Group. In his reply to the Chairman of CARICOM in a letter dated 2 August 1996, the Secretary-General expressed his satisfaction at knowing that CARICOM had the matter well in hand, and noted that its initiative in this matter was fully consistent with the close collaboration favoured by the Secretary-General, on the basis of a division of labour, between the world body and regional organizations, in accordance with their comparative advantages.

12. The Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point for cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations. In

January 1996, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs delegated the responsibility for cooperation with the regional organizations, including CARICOM, to an Assistant Secretary-General in the Department of Political Affairs. Following a review of this issue, a more flexible mechanism of cooperation and coordination was introduced. This mechanism will facilitate more pragmatic and cost-effective cooperation between the two organizations through the establishment of focal points within the departments, offices, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, and CARICOM and its associated institutions.

13. The Department of Political Affairs maintains close contact with the Permanent Observer of CARICOM to the United Nations, Permanent Representatives of States members of CARICOM and with officials of the CARICOM secretariat. At the invitation of CARICOM, the Department was represented at the officials-level meeting, which preceded the twenty-second meeting of the Standing Committee of CARICOM Foreign Ministers in May 1996. The Department participates in ongoing consultations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States, CARICOM and the University of the West Indies, on arrangements for a workshop on governance and development in the Caribbean proposed to be held in early 1997.

III. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

14. On 15 March 1996, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/141, dispatched a letter to the heads of departments, programmes, and offices of the United Nations system requesting them to convey their contributions for the report of the Secretary-General by 1 June 1996. A summary of their replies is set out below.

1. United Nations Secretariat

Office of Legal Affairs

15. At the request of CARICOM, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held a regional seminar on international trade law in Barbados from 23 to 26 April 1996 which was attended by approximately 70 persons. The seminar was funded mainly by the Trust Fund for UNCITRAL Symposia ($55,000) and the Caribbean Regional Institutional Strengthening Project ($13,000). The Government of Barbados generously provided the conference room facility, on-site transportation and other miscellaneous goods and services.

Department of Humanitarian Affairs

16. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs has pursued close cooperation with CARICOM in its activities in the Caribbean, notably in the area of disaster prevention and response. The United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, a precursor to the Department, implemented the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project with 28 States/territories in the region during

1981-1991. The inception of this project and its activities were carried out in close cooperation with CARICOM.

17. When the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project ended, CARICOM adopted a proposal to establish the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), based in Barbados. The Relief Coordination Branch of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has a standing working-level arrangement with the Agency for the exchange of information on sudden natural disasters, including hurricanes.

Department of Public Information

18. The Department of Public Information produced 24 special radio programmes in Dutch, English and French-Creole between January 1995 and February 1996. The programmes included the Secretary-General's message to the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, interviews with the Secretary-General of CARICOM as well as the joint endeavours illustrating the current state of cooperation between the United Nations and CARICOM. During the same period, the Department produced 34 radio programmes in Dutch, English, French and French-Creole dedicated to issues which concern the small island States in the Caribbean region. Several separate special programmes were produced focusing on the socio-economic development strategies of States members of CARICOM.

19. In addition, the Department produced a 30-minute documentary video in 1995 on issues relating to the sustainable development of small island States. In January 1995, a press kit entitled "Programme of action for small island States" was produced in English; the French version was made available in March 1995. The Director of the Caribbean Office, based in Trinidad and Tobago, continues to serve CARICOM countries and the CARICOM secretariat.

Office of Conference and Support Services

20. The Office of Conference and Support Services is ready to provide training on the organization and delivery of conference services to the CARICOM secretariat, preferably through properly focused visits of CARICOM staff to Headquarters which are intended to familiarize them with conference-servicing operations and are organized on a cost-free basis for the United Nations.

2. United Nations Children's Fund

21. During 1995, as in previous years, the UNICEF/Caribbean Area Office has focused on capacity building, empowerment and geographically targeted service delivery. New initiatives, agreed upon with government and non-government counterparts, are complementary to objectives set by the Master Plan of Operations and have centred on social development within the framework of the World Summit for Children and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The themes will include better parenting, health and family life education, issues of equity and social justice and improved vocational skills. A reprogramming exercise was carried out in mid-1995 and budget shifts were made within established programmes. UNICEF and CARICOM are planning to undertake a major

Caribbean-wide conference on child rights in October 1996. As part of this process, UNICEF and the Caribbean Area Office have developed a variety of channels, networks and alliances in the subregion. National initiatives have been improved and enhanced, contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of programmes. Subregional and national concerns were targeted to help mobilize the whole society and effect behavioural and attitudinal change.

22. UNICEF activities in the Caribbean were also extended to respond to the effects of natural disasters. In hurricane-affected countries, UNICEF provided emergency relief administered through a Donors' Group for Emergency Operations in the Caribbean, which was headed by UNDP with the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization as the coordinator for emergency activities.

23. One of UNICEF's main areas of activity is in health and family life education. This activity is implemented through a regional, multi-agency project developed in collaboration with the CARICOM secretariat and a number of United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Drug Control Programme. It seeks to strengthen in-school and out-of-school preventive education activities in substance abuse and other health-related areas, by building the capacity of teachers in the Caribbean to deliver health and family life education programmes at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of the education system.

24. In 1996, UNICEF programmes for CARICOM countries totalled US$ 5.7 million, including Jamaica, $2.7 million; Guyana, $0.9 million; and Suriname, $321,000. The United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF and the Netherlands National Committee have both been significant contributors to programmes in the Caribbean.

25. UNICEF, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women, CARICOM, the Canadian Training Awards Project and the Caribbean Institute of Mass Communication, University of the West Indies, is also supporting the development of gender-training modules and a workbook for media practitioners. The Institute has also agreed to design an elective course for its students (Media in gender and development).

26. The International Union of Health Promotion and Education was supported at its fifteenth World Conference in Tokyo by a joint presentation of UNICEF communications activities, including one from the Caribbean concerning teen life-skills. The UNICEF/Caribbean Area Office was also represented at the Animation for Development symposium held at Orlando, Florida, in November 1994. The UNESCO Caribbean office has begun to sponsor the training of artists in animation and UNICEF/Caribbean Area Office has maintained contacts with Disney, Warner Brothers, Hanna Barbera and Proto Zoa animation studios.

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

27. Since 1994, UNCTAD's cooperation with CARICOM has included Assistance to Customs Automation, which was first launched in 1989 in Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. Other users are Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. There are ongoing

implementation projects in Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis. These projects, funded by the Caribbean Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union, UNDP and the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, are also established in other Caribbean countries not members of CARICOM. While much work remains to be done in each user country to enhance the utilization and benefits of the Assistance to Customs Automation project, most comptrollers of customs have reported important increases in revenues attributable to customs automation. They also consider this project to be a catalyst of regional harmonization and rationalization of customs procedures and documentation.

28. The following countries have officially requested the UNCTAD secretariat to establish a trade point: Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Following a mission carried out by UNCTAD's Special Programme for Trade Efficiency, the first trade point in a CARICOM country is expected to be inaugurated in Trinidad in June 1996. The trade point will be hosted by the Tourism and Industrial Development Company (TIDCO). Trade points are also currently being set up in Jamaica (JAMPRO) and Guyana (Guyana Export Promotion Council).

29. UNCTAD provided assistance within the framework of a "training in the field of foreign trade" (TRAINFORTRADE) project, aimed at developing regional training capacity for the production and dissemination of high-quality training programmes in trade and trade-related services in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). TRAINFORTRADE has adapted the course on trade with the European single market countries to local needs and is financed by the European Union. It is implemented jointly with the Eastern Caribbean States Export Development Agency, based in Dominica, and in collaboration with the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College of Saint Lucia.

30. In addition, UNCTAD, under its programme for the training of maritime managers (TRAINMAR), has established a network for training maritime managers in Caribbean States. The focal point in Guadeloupe covers OECS countries, as well as Spanish-speaking countries. TRAINMAR has consulted CARICOM in the planning of these activities which, while largely self-financing, received some support from France. During 1995, 10 training courses were conducted in OECS countries; all were open to regional participation and 196 participants attended the courses.

31. The UNCTAD secretariat organized in January 1995 a subregional seminar on trade and environment for the Eastern Caribbean countries which took place in Saint Kitts. In the context of an UNCTAD-United Nations Environment Programme joint project on capacity-building on trade and environment, a country case study on Jamaica was initiated. Two representatives from CARICOM also participated in an UNCTAD/Latin American Economic System regional meeting of experts on trade and environment that took place at Caracas, Venezuela (25-27 July 1995), which was jointly supported by UNEP and UNDP.

32. At the request of the CARICOM secretariat, UNCTAD is assisting in the implementation of the Caribbean Enterprise Education and Development Trust Fund Project. The long-term development objective of the project is to reduce poverty through the creation and expansion of small and micro-enterprises

throughout the subregion. UNCTAD has been requested to assist in framing a strategy for resource mobilization for this project and trust fund and in implementing the project through its Entrepreneurship and Technological Development Programme (EMPRETEC). Another EMPRETEC Caribbean project , depending on resource availability, is expected to be formally launched in the fourth quarter of 1996 with headquarters in Georgetown on the basis of discussions in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

33. The UNCTAD secretariat provided organizational support to a fact-finding mission of representatives of Pacific small island States to the CARICOM region (9-11 November 1994), led by the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands and including senior officials from Nauru and the South Pacific Forum secretariat. The aim of the mission was to identify development initiatives by Caribbean small island States, with particular emphasis on issues of common concern to the Pacific and the Caribbean islands.

34. The UNCTAD secretariat has prepared a "Handbook of Economic Integration and Cooperation Groupings of Developing Countries", which includes a chapter on CARICOM and the Caribbean Development Bank. It has also prepared a study on the implications of the Uruguay Round results for the world sugar economy, particularly on new alternatives for developing countries such as the use of risk management and finance techniques. This study was presented to the fourth special Ministerial Conference on Sugar of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, held in Jamaica from 28 April to 2 May 1996. The Conference also discussed the prospects of a future international sugar protocol.

35. UNCTAD'S Debt Management and Financial Analysis System has been installed in the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance of Trinidad and Tobago since 1987. At present, the system is fully operational and the authorities have expressed their intention to install the new version at the end of 1996 or the beginning of 1997.

36. A representative of CARICOM participated in the High-level Panel on Island Developing Countries, organized by the UNCTAD secretariat and the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat and held in New York on 22 and 23 April 1996, and contributed to UNCTAD's forthcoming publication, "Island developing countries: trade issues and sustainable economic development".

4. United Nations Development Programme

37. UNDP has responded to the development needs of the Caribbean Community and Common Market through four country offices in Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition to its 10 country programmes, the office in Barbados manages the Multi-island Programme in support of the eight OECS countries. The Caribbean section of the Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean is managed directly by the Division for the Caribbean at UNDP headquarters in New York and executed by the secretariat of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. In general, UNDP has been seeking to assist in strengthening human resource capabilities, on which the development of these countries will largely depend, and its offices have increasingly involved civil

society organizations in the planning and implementation of project activities at the country level.

38. The main channel of UNDP support to CARICOM is the Caribbean Regional Programme, which is in addition to the indicative planning figure allocated to individual member countries of CARICOM and to the Multi-island Programme, which is executed by OECS. The Caribbean region is usually allocated some 25 per cent of the total resources available under the Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean. Total financial resources for the subregion from the Fourth Regional Programme for the period 1992-1996 amount to approximately $7.1 million. Meetings are held frequently between the Division for the Caribbean of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and CARICOM. As a result of these contacts, the Regional Programme has succeeded in absorbing some important findings of the mid-term review held in 1995, namely: focusing of the programme areas, government participation and better links between the Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean. It is envisaged that future activities will concentrate on poverty elimination and social development, trade and international competitiveness, and CARICOM integration.

39. A number of regional institutions - the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), the Caribbean News Agency (CANA), the Caribbean Food Corporation and the Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences - have benefited from support by UNDP and have themselves helped to shape appropriate policies and strategies for the countries. UNDP support has always been based on national/regional plans and priorities and is primarily focused on five thematic areas: (a) disaster preparedness and management; (b) human resource development; (c) the strengthening of integration processes and mechanisms; (d) culture and people-oriented dimension of integration; and (e) modernization of the productive sector, innovation and competitiveness.

40. In the area of policy development, the Programme has supported a series of regional workshops and consultations which led to the preparation of a regional economic strategy for the 1990s and beyond. This regional strategy has led to the harmonization of economic policies. In following up the recommendations of the West Indian Commission, UNDP continues to pave the way for the introduction of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, among others. UNDP support has enabled the region to better formulate and concretize its positions in respect of the multilateral trade negotiations package for the Uruguay Round and beyond.

41. As regards policy implementation, UNDP support has made possible the establishment of a regional entity, the Caribbean Food Corporation, for the promotion of agro-business. This public/private sector body has contributed to a substantial increase in the exports of non-traditional agricultural products, as well as to the foreign exchange earnings of the region.

42. The Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences, based in Jamaica, is another example where UNDP assistance has had a regional impact. Endorsed by the Heads of Government of CARICOM to meet the need for multidisciplinary policy research and analysis of the problems of Caribbean development, the School has turned out a cadre of professionals working in government and the private sector, international agencies, universities and other tertiary institutions in

the Caribbean. In the future, the School will most likely play an important role in fashioning regional responses to poverty eradication in the follow-up to the World Conference for Social Development.

43. Several elements of the Regional Programme were utilized to forge and cement links between CARICOM and the wider Caribbean basin, particularly in the areas of private sector support services, biotechnology, cultural preservation, regional integration and, more recently, in the area of governance.

44. UNDP has assisted CARICOM in formalizing arrangements for free trade and economic cooperation among the Caribbean countries and territories of the Caribbean basin through the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). The creation of a potential market of some 204 million people, with an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of $500 billion and annual trade in the amount of some $180 million, has brought the Caribbean integration and cooperation efforts to a new level.

45. At present, UNDP provides support to the CANA Satellite News Network to assist in more cost-effective delivery of news and information to the region. In accordance with the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), UNDP also provides support to the strengthening of the capacity of CARICOM countries in the field of human settlements development and management, in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Action Plan for the Human Settlements Sector in the Caribbean.

46. The Programme of Action adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994) received particular attention from UNDP. This includes the establishment of a collaborative network (SIDS/NET) to facilitate access by small island developing States to vital environmental information, and the implementation of a technical assistance programme (SIDS/TAP), based on a regional assessment of unfunded technical cooperation, to promote interregional and intraregional cooperation on sustainable development. In order to enhance the coordination of follow-up activities in the Caribbean, a joint CARICOM/ECLAC/UNDP consultative mechanism was established in Trinidad.

5. United Nations Development Fund for Women

47. In 1995, during the preparatory process for the Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing, the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC), of which CARICOM was a member, worked with UNIFEM in the Caribbean on the coordination of the process. CARICOM monitored the preparation of the national reports on the status of women and funded some parts of UNIFEM's Caribbean Communications Strategy for the Conference. The Strategy was aimed at preparing national and regional media to cover the Conference and preparing parliamentarians and other delegates to participate in it. To this end, UNIFEM, ECLAC and CARICOM co-sponsored a retreat on conference diplomacy and negotiations in July in Barbados. The Committee was also the main funder of a gender analysis training workshop for media professionals held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in June. UNIFEM staff participated in the seventh meeting of CARICOM Ministers Responsible for

the Integration of Women in Development in the Bahamas in May. UNIFEM has received a request from CARICOM to organize a meeting of RAC in 1996 on the draft CARICOM platform for action and is in the process of finalizing the date for the meeting.

6. United Nations Population Fund

48. Between 1992 and 1994, CARICOM served as executing and implementing agency for various UNFPA-funded projects to assist member countries of CARICOM to undertake the 1990 population and housing census, train staff and support utilization of census data in development planning. In this regard, UNFPA has collaborated with CARICOM in the field of population and development. It is currently supporting two CARICOM projects undertaking population censuses ($405,593) and census data analysis ($339,489). Total UNFPA assistance for CARICOM has been $1,512,532 to date, including the former census project with CARICOM ($767,450), in addition to the above-mentioned projects.

49. Linkages at the policy level are being sought. In July 1995, the CARICOM Heads of Government approved the Subregional Caribbean Plan of Action on Population and Development. CARICOM was represented at the preparatory meeting for a new programme cycle for the English-speaking Caribbean States, which took place in Jamaica from 29 February to 1 March 1996. CARICOM will be consulted as part of the Programme Review and Strategy Development activity.

50. The new Caribbean Programme of UNFPA Development Cooperation will continue to strengthen collaboration with CARICOM in the 1997-2000 programme cycle.

7. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

51. The CARICOM secretariat and the Regional Office of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in Barbados maintain regular contact in order to exchange information on operational issues and to expand cooperation and coordination between both organizations.

52. The Community participated in several UNDCP projects, including the Drug Control Legal Training Programme, which was executed by the University of the West Indies and concluded in December 1995. CARICOM was a member of the Project Advisory Committee of that Programme.

53. CARICOM participated fully in the Regional Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation in the Caribbean, which was organized by UNDCP at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 15 to 17 May 1996. The meeting adopted the Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean, which outlined measures aimed at better national coordination bodies, legislation, law enforcement, demand reduction and maritime cooperation in the field of drug control. The implementation of the Plan of Action will require mechanisms for closer regional and international coordination and cooperation, as well as the strengthening of existing structures. It is envisaged that CARICOM will play an important role in facilitating the implementation of the Plan of Action.

8. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

54. UNHCR has sought and obtained the support of the CARICOM secretariat to ensure accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol by States members of CARICOM that have not yet done so.

55. Support has also been sought for the UNHCR proposal to members of CARICOM that have adhered to the 1951 Convention regarding harmonization of existing refugee national legislation for the implementation of the above-mentioned international instruments.

9. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

56. While INSTRAW has not carried out any specific programmes with the Caribbean Community during the biennium 1995-1996, the Institute hosted a workshop on women and sustainable development in Santo Domingo on 17 March 1995 as part of phase II of INSTRAW's special project on development of communications materials for women in development.

57. One of INSTRAW's core programmes of work for the biennium 1996-1997, "Women, media and communications", encompasses a subprogramme on empowering women through the use of computer-mediated communication technologies, aimed at women's organizations in the South. INSTRAW will carry out research to identify why most women's organizations do not take advantage of the potential benefits of such technologies and identify means by which women's organizations can use these technologies to their full potential in their daily work. A user-friendly manual will be prepared which will be tested in two national workshops to be held in Barbados and the Dominican Republic.

10. International Labour Organization

58. In May 1982, ILO and CARICOM signed an agreement which sought to ensure closer collaboration between the two organizations in all matters arising in the spheres of labour, social policy and related matters of mutual interest. Within the framework of this agreement, it was agreed that ILO and CARICOM would keep each other informed of the development of their respective activities with regard to social questions; participate in each other's meetings as observers; and cooperate in the collection, analysis, publication and diffusion of statistical information. Under the agreement, CARICOM may request ILO to act as executing agency for operational technical cooperation activities.

59. To ensure closer collaboration and cooperation between the two organizations, the Directorate of the ILO Caribbean Office and the CARICOM secretariat are in constant contact to discuss matters of mutual concern. In addition, dissemination of information is maintained through the exchange of newsletters and other periodic publications.

60. The ILO Caribbean Office is currently engaged in the development of a data bank on labour issues and has been carrying out liaison with the CARICOM

secretariat for the provision of any relevant data. One output will be the regular publication of a series of labour market indicators, which is expected by the end of 1996.

61. The ILO is invited to participate as an observer in the following CARICOM meetings: Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Labour, Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for the Integration of Women in Development, Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Education, CARICOM Regional Advisory Committee for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, meeting of CARICOM Heads of Social Security, and Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians.

62. In response to views expressed by ministers of labour at the thirteenth meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Labour in 1995, on the need to meet more frequently to consider regional and international developments in the labour field, ILO, in collaboration with the CARICOM secretariat, convened a meeting of Caribbean Ministers Responsible for Labour in April 1996.

63. As a result of discussions on issues arising from the World Summit for Social Development, the sixteenth meeting of CARICOM heads of Government in 1995 requested the CARICOM secretariat to organize a regional economic and social conference to be held in the second half of 1996. The CARICOM secretariat has requested the assistance of ILO in the preparation of the Conference.

64. A ministerial meeting on poverty eradication will be convened by ILO, ECLAC and other United Nations agencies in Antigua in September 1996. This meeting is a follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and is expected to review the Copenhagen Plan of Action from the standpoint of issues of particular concern to countries of the Caribbean. CARICOM will be among the sponsoring agencies.

65. Within the framework of the CARICOM project on model legislation to improve the legal status of women in CARICOM, ILO has commented on draft legislation on equal pay for work of equal value and equality of opportunity and treatment for women in employment for CARICOM countries.

66. In addition, with the assistance of ILO, the CARICOM secretariat prepared a project on public education programmes on legal rights of women, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). Under this project, ILO engaged the services of an external collaborator to prepare a handbook entitled "Women, Labour and the Law" based on CARICOM's model legislation and relevant ILO international labour standards. Upon finalization of the handbook, the CARICOM secretariat, in collaboration with ILO, organized and conducted a workshop on information and legal strategies on women workers' rights in 1995.

67. In the framework of the CARICOM project on harmonization of labour legislation, ILO provided assistance to the CARICOM secretariat in drafting model legislation. The first draft was approved by the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Labour at its thirteenth meeting in 1995.

68. In pursuance of its commitment to promoting the harmonization of regional labour legislation, the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Labour requested in 1995 that work on developing models continue. The next topic designated to be the subject of model legislation is occupational safety and health, which is scheduled to be submitted to the Standing Committee for approval in 1997.

69. At the request of the CARICOM secretariat, ILO undertook a feasibility study on establishing a regional actuarial capability, and on the basis of the report prepared a project to support the establishment of the CARICOM Actuarial Service (CAS). The project was approved by the seventh meeting of Heads of CARICOM Social Security Organizations in March 1996.

70. A study on terms and conditions of employment of teachers funded by ILO at the primary and general secondary levels, including technical and vocational schools, in both the public and private sectors in selected CARICOM member States was presented to a UNESCO meeting in 1996 and is being finalized for publication.

71. CARICOM has endorsed the ILO initiative on a Caribbean regional technical support programme to promote training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Preliminary activities under this programme began in 1996.

72. In addition, ILO is a member of the CARICOM Regional Advisory Committee for the implementation of the CARICOM Regional Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, which was adopted by the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Education. The Strategy provides a cohesive framework for developing, improving and coordinating technical and vocational education and training in the region.

11. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

73. UNESCO and CARICOM signed a cooperation agreement in 1980. During the period under review, UNESCO organized, with the collaboration of CARICOM, a regional workshop (Guyana, 10-17 March 1995) aimed at assisting the States members of the Community in building and improving national capabilities for the systematic production and dissemination of education statistics and the development of common education indicators. UNESCO was also represented at the meeting of CARICOM Ministers Responsible for Education and Culture at Kingston, Jamaica, in May 1996.

12. Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization

74. The issue of a formal agreement between PAHO and CARICOM was raised on several occasions, and a decision to proceed was finally reached in 1982 between the then Director of PAHO, Dr. Acuña, and Dr. King, then Secretary-General of CARICOM, and it was revised in 1983. A Memorandum of Understanding for the Joint Execution of the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Project for the Education and Training of Allied Health Personnel was signed in 1984.

75. The PAHO/CARICOM relationships guided by the 1983 Agreement emphasized joint activities as the two organizations function as the secretariat for the Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative. PAHO and CARICOM jointly assist in the promotion of projects and their development for the Initiative. They also develop annual work plans that define promotional activities and assign responsibilities, except for those activities conducted nationally. Finally, together they are responsible for providing information about the Initiative and its development and for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

76. CARICOM is an observer at meetings of the governing bodies of PAHO and other meetings. Similarly, PAHO is an observer at the meetings of the Conference of CARICOM Ministers Responsible for Health and related meetings.

77. CARICOM participated in the two meetings held every year with the PAHO senior managers in the Caribbean. The Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative has been a permanent agenda item at these meetings, in which the work plans and other aspects of the Initiative are discussed and developed. PAHO staff also attended CARICOM programme meetings at which the Health Section plans and possible PAHO input were presented. PAHO included in its budget funds to assist CARICOM, particularly in the organization and follow-up of the ministerial meetings.

78. Technical support provided by PAHO on a regular basis includes support for: the establishment of a common registration examination for nurses; the Caribbean Regional Drug Testing Laboratory; the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute; the Commonwealth Caribbean Medical Research Council; and the University of the West Indies. PAHO has just signed an agreement with CARICOM and UNDP to execute a project for public education on health issues. PAHO also provides technical support to, and management of, the subregional centres, the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. There has been close collaboration in the programme for HIV/AIDS and in human resource development.

79. The relationship between PAHO and CARICOM has been to the benefit of health in the Caribbean. The effectiveness of the collaboration has improved during the last decade because of the following: the focus for concerted action provided by the Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative; the conviction at the highest levels of both organizations that cooperation is desirable and feasible; better understanding on the part of both secretariats of the missions and constitutional responsibilities of the two organizations; ministerial support for collaborative action; and the presence of the Office of the Caribbean Programme Coordinator with staff oriented towards cooperation with CARICOM.

13. International Monetary Fund

80. Cooperation between the International Monetary Fund and CARICOM is mostly carried out within the multilateral framework of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development chaired by the World Bank. In addition, the Fund supports CARICOM's work directly through financial assistance to the Caribbean Centre for Monetary Studies (CCMS) and its participation, through its

Research Department, in a study on the special problems posed for small and micro-island economies being undertaken by CCMS.

14. International Telecommunication Union

81. Apart from direct cooperation with CARICOM, ITU also cooperates with various CARICOM organizations such as the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA).

82. Among its other activities, ITU collaborated with CARICOM, UNDP and the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) in the implementation of the project for the establishment of the Regional Satellite News Network, and participated in CARICOM meetings on telecommunication matters of importance to information and communication in the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, May 1995), and in the first CARICOM meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Information (Saint Kitts and Nevis, December 1995).

83. In 1996, ITU participated or will participate in the Regional Information Infrastructure Task Force; follow-up to the CARICOM Working Group on Telecommunications Issues, and the CARICOM Working Group on New Developments in Telecommunications. During 1995 and 1996 ITU also sponsored a wide variety of workshops, training courses, consultancies and other activities furthering telecommunications policy and its practical application within the Caribbean region.

15. International Maritime Organization

84. Pursuant to their Agreement of Cooperation of 6 September 1985, IMO and CARICOM have established and maintained consultations and working arrangements to initiate or advance projects and activities for the benefit of the States and Territories in the wider Caribbean region.

85. Through its regional consultant on marine pollution, port safety and security posted in Puerto Rico, IMO is currently assisting States and territories in the preparation of contingency plans for responding to maritime incidents involving spillage of oil and other hazardous substances. In this context, within the framework of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response, adopted under the auspices of IMO in 1990, and the UNDP Caribbean Plan of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment, IMO organized a meeting of government-designated experts of the Caribbean region on oil spill contingency planning, held at Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, from 23 to 27 November 1992. The Governments in the region also have access to advisory services, training, research and information services under the IMO subprogramme for the protection of the marine environment (1992-1995).

86. Between 1980 and 1994, IMO fielded a regional maritime safety adviser in the Caribbean to assist the countries and territories of the subregion that are members of CARICOM. The project activities included the establishment of maritime administrations, the development of shipping legislation, the

implementation of national maritime safety programmes and the examination and certification of seafarers.

87. IMO has recently completed a major programme in the Caribbean to develop a regional agreement on port State control aimed at ensuring higher safety standards in shipping and prevention of marine pollution from ships operating in the area. CARICOM was involved in this process and participated actively in a meeting held in Barbados in February 1996 at which the Agreement on Port State Control was signed by the island nations and territories concerned. In the context of this programme, IMO trained Caribbean ship inspectors to carry out port State control functions in preparation for the implementation of the Agreement, and a further training programme has been developed to provide sufficient inspectors throughout the subregion.

16. International Fund for Agricultural Development

88. Total IFAD lending to the member countries of CARICOM, including two projects approved at the Executive Board meeting last April, amounts to $42.62 million.

89. The main objective of the recently approved rural enterprise projects for Dominica and Saint Lucia is to offer smallholders and other poor rural households, particularly households headed by women, the option to broaden their income base and reduce risk through the encouragement of a wide range of productive activities, both on- and off-farm. This objective supports the Governments' policies regarding national economic diversification and support for farmers marginalized by the changing banana industry. Two central elements of the projects' strategy to address constraints would be: (a) to strengthen the market for rural services, on both the supply and the demand side; and (b) to maximize the participation of poor rural households in project decision-making. The "rural enterprise" approach from which both projects borrow their title is meant to encourage rural households to consider all on- and off-farm activities as businesses.

90. New projects for Belize and Guyana are already in the pipeline and scheduled for submission to the Executive Board in April 1997 and December 1996, respectively. Studies for inclusion in the pipeline of a new project for Jamaica are envisaged for 1997.

17. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

91. Substantive cooperation between UNIDO and CARICOM was focused during 1995 on two joint projects: preparatory assistance for the strengthening of the training capability of the Caribbean subregion for human resources development for industry and a workshop on the implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for CARICOM industry.

92. Draft project reports were finalized during meetings held in Barbados in April 1995 and in Jamaica in November 1995, respectively, both with participants

including representatives of most Caribbean countries, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral development institutions. The NAFTA workshop included participants from Canada, Mexico and the United States. Follow-up proposals agreed on at those meetings are being developed for implementation.

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Fifty-first session
Item 71 (b) of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/51/150.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 1 January 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, on transparency in armaments. In that resolution, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of conventional arms in the seven categories covered under the Register. It also invited Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requested the Secretary-General to record that material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request.

2. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/52 L of 12 December 1992 on transparency in armaments, called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993, and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L. Subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly reiterated this request. 1/ In addition, resolution 49/75 C of 15 December 1994 on transparency in armaments took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (A/49/316). By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and to that end requested Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction. 2/ It also requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session. General Assembly resolution 50/70 D reiterates latter requests.

3. The present report, which is also being prepared in accordance with resolution 50/70 D of 12 December 1995, is the fourth consolidated report issued by the Secretary-General since the establishment of the Register (A/48/344 and Add.1-3, A/49/352 and Add.1-4, and A/50/547 and Add.1-4 and Corr.1, respectively). It contains data and information provided by 85 Governments on

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1/ Resolutions 48/75 E and 49/75 C.

2/ The following Governments provided their views: Australia, France (on behalf of the European Union), Jamaica, Japan, Philippines, Slovenia, United Kingdom (A/50/276 and Add.1).

imports and exports of conventional arms covered under the Register - battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, attack helicopters, combat aircraft, warships, missiles and missile launchers - for the calendar year 1995. The replies as received are contained in section II below. Any additional replies received from Governments will be issued as addenda to the present report.

4. Section III of the present report contains an index of the background information submitted by Governments in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 18 of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L and paragraph 5 of resolution 47/52 L. The background information is available at the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs for consultation.

5. In accordance with resolution 50/70 D, operative paragraph 3 (a), the Secretary-General has also received further views on the continuing operation and further development of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms from Israel, Italy (on behalf of the European Union and of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe associated with it (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia) as well as of the associated countries Cyprus and Malta), and the Syrian Arab Republic. Those replies are contained in the annex to the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

6. Information received from Governments is presented in this section of the report as follows: (a) a composite table listing all the replies received by the Secretary-General, and (b) individual replies of Governments. Where appropriate, the relevant parts of notes verbales are also reproduced.

7. The composite table is provided for ease of reference. As regards the information contained in the table, it should be noted that a "yes" denotes a submission of data regarding imports and/or exports in relation to the seven categories of arms covered by the Register, during the reporting period. For the purpose of uniform tabulation, responses by Governments that contained either "nil", "none", "0", a dash (-), or which otherwise indicated that no exports and/or imports in the categories covered by the Register had taken place are reflected in the table as "nil" reports. A blank space under data on imports and/or exports in the composite table indicates that no information was provided. In some cases, however, an explanation can be found in the note verbale of the country in question, as indicated above.

8. In reviewing the technical requirements for reporting, the group of governmental experts convened in 1994 suggested attaching explanatory notes to the standardized forms for reporting international transfers. The model explanatory notes are contained in appendix III to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (A/49/316). The information thus provided is reflected in the individual replies of Governments, as appropriate.

9. In an effort to further condense the information and thus reduce the length of the document (resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979), only those parts of the

standardized forms which contain specific data and notes verbales of Governments providing relevant information are reproduced in part B of this section. Replies in standardized forms or in notes verbales containing "nil" or blank reports, as described in paragraph 7 above, are listed in the composite table only.

A. Composite table of replies of Governments

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Albania	nil			no
Andorra	nil	nil	yes	no
Argentina	yes	yes		yes
Armenia	nil	nil		yes
Austria	nil	yes		yes
Bahamas	nil	nil		no
Barbados	nil	nil		no
Belgium	yes	nil		yes
Bhutan	nil	nil		no
Brazil	nil	yes		yes
Bulgaria	nil	nil		yes
Burkina Faso	nil	nil		no
Canada	yes	nil		yes
Central African Republic		nil		no
Chile	nil	yes		no
China	yes	yes		no
Cuba	nil	nil		no
Cyprus	nil	yes		no
Czech Republic	yes	nil		yes
Denmark	nil	nil		yes
Dominica	nil	nil		no
Estonia	nil	nil		no
Ethiopia	nil	nil	yes	no
Fiji	nil	nil		no

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Finland	yes	yes		yes
France	yes	nil		yes
Gabon	nil	nil		no
Germany	yes	nil		yes
Greece		yes		yes
Hungary	nil	yes		no
Iceland	nil	nil		no
India		yes		no
Indonesia		yes		no
Ireland	nil	nil		yes
Israel	yes	yes		no
Italy	yes	yes		yes
Jamaica	nil	nil		no
Japan	nil	yes		yes
Jordan	nil	nil		no
Kazakstan	yes	yes		no
Kyrgyzstan	nil	nil	yes	no
Latvia	nil	yes		no
Liechtenstein	nil	nil		no
Lithuania	nil	yes		no
Luxembourg	nil	nil		no
Madagascar	nil	nil		no
Malaysia		yes		no
Maldives	nil	nil		no
Malta	nil	nil		no
Mauritius	nil	nil		no

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Mexico	nil	yes		yes
Monaco	nil	nil		no
Mongolia	nil	nil		no
Namibia	nil	nil		no
Nepal	nil	nil	yes	no
Netherlands	yes	yes		yes
New Zealand	nil	nil		yes
Norway	nil	yes		no
Papua New Guinea	nil	nil	yes	no
Peru	nil	yes		no
Philippines	nil	yes		no
Poland	yes	yes		yes
Portugal	nil	yes		yes
Republic of Korea	yes	yes		yes
Republic of Moldova	nil	yes		no
Romania	yes	nil		no
Saint Kitts and Nevis	nil	nil		no
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	nil	nil		no
Samoa	nil	nil		no
Singapore	nil	yes		no
Slovakia	yes	yes		no
Slovenia	nil	nil		no
South Africa	yes	nil		yes
Spain	nil	yes		yes
Sweden	nil	yes		yes
Switzerland	yes	nil		yes

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Tajikistan	nil	nil		no
Trinidad and Tobago	nil	nil		no
Turkey	nil	yes		yes
Turkmenistan	nil	nil		no
Ukraine	yes	nil		no
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	yes	yes		yes
United States of America	yes	yes	yes	yes
Vanuatu	nil	nil		no
Viet Nam	nil	yes		no

B. Replies received from Governments

ANDORRA 3/

[Original: English]

[10 June 1996]

For information purposes, the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations wishes to report that, during 1995, 10 automatic rifles Heckler & Koch, model 33, caliber 223 Remington, were acquired for the National Police Service.

3/ Andorra also provided a "nil" report for 1994 in its submission for 1995. With the submission of Andorra, the total number of replies received from Governments for calendar year 1994 has increased to 95.

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Argentina**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 7 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
(*) III.Large calibre artillery systems	Venezuela	18	Argentina		105 mm gun (reconditioned)	In accordance with Presidential Decree 103/95.

(*) This operation is under judicial review.

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Argentina**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 7 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Italy	12			Light military vehicle (4x4)	

AUSTRIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Austria**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 24 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Germany	3	Federal Republic of Germany		TD JAGUAR I	see background information
III.Large calibre artillery systems	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16	USA		M109A2	see background information
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18	USA		M109A3	

Background information

Armoured combat vehicles:

Austria holds a number of 51 heavy armoured combat vehicles "K" with an 105 mm gun which are usually permanently stored at the producing factory. During the refitting procedure of some of the older "K's" at this factory, those permanently stored at the factory have been reactivated for a certain time in the year of 1995. Following the refitting procedure they will consequently be deactivated again later this year.

Austria bought altogether 3 pieces of Germany-made Tank Destroyer JAGUAR I from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Large calibre artillery systems:

Austria bought altogether 117 pieces of US-made M109 A2/A3 self-propelled howitzers from the United Kingdom in 1993/94. A number of some 34 pieces were distributed in 1995. One older artillery piece of United States-made M2 which was reported in the 1994 data exchange has been decommissioned and subsequently destroyed.

BELGIUM

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Belgium**

Original language: French
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21			21 CVR-T SCORPION	Resale to the firm of origin
	Mexico	97			97 AMX 13	
IV.Combat aircraft	Poland	1			1 MIRAGE V	Museum item

BRAZIL

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Brazil**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 3 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks					*	
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Italy	18			105/14 mm Otomalera	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18			105 mm LIGHT GUN	
	Israel	8			120 mm mortar K6A3	
V.Attack helicopters	France	2			AS 550 A2 FENNEC helicopter	
VI.Warships	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1			Frigate '22' type	Equipped with 2 double MM-38 Exocet launchers

* 61 medium battle tanks LEOPARD-1A1 of German origin were acquired from Belgium and should be delivered during 1996.

CANADA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Canada**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Saudi Arabia	212 a/			Light Armoured Vehicle (LAV)	
	Australia	82 a/				

a/ It is Canadian policy to report equipment which has been physically transferred during the calendar year in question. Thus, transfers taking place under multi-year contracts will appear in successive years. Equipment which is in transit may not yet be reflected in figures provided by importer states.

CHILE

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Chile**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 7 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Belgium	20			17 Mirage M-VM 3 Mirage V	

CHINA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **China**
Original language: Chinese
Background information: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 26 August 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Pakistan	51				
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Pakistan	20			Tank repair vehicle	
VI.Warships	Thailand	1				
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18				

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **China**
Original language: Chinese
Background information: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 26 August 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VI.Warships	Russian Federation	1				

CYPRUS

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Cyprus**

Original language: English
Background information: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 1 July 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Russian Federation	18			BMP-3	

CZECH REPUBLIC

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Czech Republic**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II. Armoured combat vehicle	Hungary	2			ICV type BVP1	
	Uruguay	60			APC type OT-64	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Latvia	26			gun 100 mm	
	Latvia	26			mortar 120 mm	
	Lithuania	18			mortar 120 mm	
IV. Combat aircraft	Bangladesh	8			advanced jet trainer L-39ZA	
	Egypt	1			advanced jet trainer L-59	
	Poland	6			MIG29	
	Tunisia	6			advanced jet trainer L-59	

Note: Report of transfers is based on departure of equipment from the exporter's territory.

ETHIOPIA

[Original: English]

[17 April 1996]

It is to be remembered that Ethiopia used to spend billions of dollars on arms during the past regime. Defence used to account for more than 50 per cent of the national budget. However, the picture has changed drastically since peace has prevailed and the country is actively engaged in economic reconstruction. Defence now accounts for 7 per cent of the national budget and this has been the case for the last five years.

Moreover, no arms have been imported after the downfall of the past regime. The arms Ethiopia possesses at the moment are only those which were purchased by the former Government. The bulk of them are now in fact junk and hence hardly of any use. Ethiopia keeps the rest only for defence purposes.

FINLAND

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Finland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Norway	31			SISU XA-185	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Finland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	United States of America	4			F-18 D Hornet	

FRANCE

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **France**

Original language: French
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	United Arab Emirates	25			Tanks Leclerc	
IV.Combat aircraft	Spain	3			Mirage F-1	
V.Attack helicopters	Argentina	4			Fennec navy version	
	Brazil	2			Fennec	
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Chile	8			Exocet	
	Oman	1		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ITL70	via shipyard
	Qatar	2		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ITL70	via shipyard

Comments: Equipment produced on a cooperative basis is declared under "procurement through national production".When reporting transfers the following criteria were used:

Exports

- Departure of equipment from the exporter's territory
- Transfer of title

Imports

- Arrival of equipment in the importer's territory
- Transfer of title

GERMANY

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Germany**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Austria	3			Jaguar I	
	Greece	100			MTW-M 113	
	Sweden	225			MT-LB	
		5			MTP-LB	
		2			BMP-1	
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Netherlands	15			Howitzer FH-70	
V.Attack helicopters	Hungary	20			Mi-24	
VI.Warships	Greece	2			Fast Patrol Boat 148 Class	
	Indonesia	3			Coastal Patrol Boat	
	Turkey	1			Frigate MEKO 200T	

Note: Criterion "Departure of equipment from the exporter's territory" was applied.

Reporting country: Germany (cont'd)

Notes

(a) General comments

As in the past few years, German arms transfers to other countries in 1995 comprised few commercial exports of newly produced material; arms transfers were instead largely a consequence of the integration, in 1990, of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) armed forces and their equipment into the armed forces of united Germany, and of subsequent substantial reductions in the German armed forces' equipment, as mandated by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).

Thus, as listed in the return, all German transfers of weapons systems to other countries, with the exception of one frigate exported to Turkey, consisted of used material. Such transfers in 1995 were substantially lower than in previous years, since the largest part of CFE-mandated reductions had taken place earlier, as had also been indicated in the report for 1994.

In accordance with Germany's continuously restrictive arms export policy, which places emphasis on cooperation with Allies and specifically prohibits arms transfers to crisis areas, almost all transfers took place to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) countries.

(b) Comments on individual categories

In addition to the items listed in Category II, Germany transferred, in 1995, 40 armoured combat vehicles of the type BTR-70 to the United Nations, for use by UNPROFOR.

Concerning category VII items, ammunition for MLRS (Multiple-Launch Rocket System) was produced in 1995 within a multinational co-production programme by France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The purchase, in 1995, of 480 pieces of such ammunition will be declared by Italy as import, in accordance with national law. Other purchases within this co-production programme will be declared by the end-user as procurement from national production.

(c) Definitions

Data provided include transfers by the Federal Armed Forces as well as by German manufacturing industry.

Figures given for transfers to other countries do not include items that have been demilitarized nor items transferred for destruction/disposal, especially scrapping, or as museum exhibits. Following the definitions of the resolution and supplementary United Nations instructions, only complete weapons systems were included.

GREECE

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Greece**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Germany	100	United States of America	-	M113A	Grant
III.Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	9	United States of America	-	MLRS	Purchase
IV.Combat aircraft	United States of America	24	United States of America	-	A-7	Grant (not yet assembled)
V.Attack helicopters	United States of America	20	United States of America	-	AH-64A APACHE	Purchase
VI.Warships	Germany	2	Germany	-	FPBGs 148	Grant
	Netherlands	1	Netherlands	-	FF S CLASS	Purchase
	United States of America	2	United States of America	-	MH ADJUTANANT CLASS	Grant
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	16	United States of America	-	HARPOON	Purchase

HUNGARY

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Hungary**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
V.Attack helicopters	Germany	20	Germany		MI-24	

INDIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **India**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 20 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Russian Federation	202				
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	10				
V.Attack helicopters	Kyrgyzstan	15				

INDONESIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Indonesia**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VI.Warships	Germany	3 units			Parchim	-

ISRAEL

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Israel**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Sri Lanka	3	Israel		"KFIR"	
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	20	Israel		"POPEYE"	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Israel**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	United States of America	400			M-113	
III.Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	6			MLRS	
		85			M-26	
VI.Warships	United States of America	1			SAAR-5	

ITALY

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Italy**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Brazil	18			105 mm Howitzers	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Italy**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Germany	480			M26 MLRS Ammunition	

JAPAN

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Japan**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 21 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	119				

KAZAKSTAN

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Kazakstan**

Original language: Russian
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	4	USSR	-	SU-4M	
		2	USSR	-	MIG-29	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Kazakstan**

Original language: Russian
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	19	USSR	-	MIG-29	

KYRGYZSTAN

The Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic states that, although aeroplanes and helicopters were exported in 1995, none of them falls within the category of "combat aircraft" or "attack helicopters" since they relate to the category of training and combat-training aviation equipment.

The types of combat equipment referred to in the annex have not been imported during the period in which the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic have been in existence. Accordingly, Kyrgyzstan did not export or import shipments of conventional weapons in 1995.

LATVIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Latvia**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 August 1995

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Czech Republic	26			Cannons with a calibre of 100 millimetres	
		26			Minethrower with a calibre of 120 millimetres	

LITHUANIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Lithuania**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 28 March 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Russian Federation	14		No	BTR-60PB APC for section	Bought
	Poland	11		No	BRDM-2 APC for section	Donation
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Poland	18		No	120mm Mortar Vehicle for dragging	Donation
	Czech Republic	18		No		Donation
VI.Warships	Russian Federation	2		No	Frigate Anti-submarine	Bought

MALAYSIA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Malaysia**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 10 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Republic of Korea	47			Korean Infantry Fighting Vehicles	
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	18 units			MIG 20 Aircraft Series 20/39 UB	Contract
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 units			HAWK Series 100 - 200	Contract
VI.Warships	United States of America	1 unit			Landing ship tank	Contract

MEXICO

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Mexico**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 15 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Belgium	136	France		AMX-13	Used

NEPAL

[Original: English]

[15 May 1996]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations has the honour to inform the United Nations Secretary-General that the following reply has been received from the Ministry of Defence of His Majesty's Government of Nepal regarding resolution 50/70 D entitled "Transparency in armaments":

1) There is not any research organization or specialist in Nepal regarding disarmament issues.

2) The arms which are mentioned in the "Transparency in armaments" appendix are not transferred in Nepal.

3) Under "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and like of conventional arms", Nepal has not purchased or transferred any such kind of arms.

NETHERLANDS

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Netherlands**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VI.Warships	Greece	1			1x Frigate (KORTENAER CLASS)	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Netherlands**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Germany	15	-		FH-70 TOWED HOWITZER	
	United Arab Emirates	8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		105 LT GUN L118	

Note: The Netherlands would like to inform the Secretary-General that in conformity with paragraph 13 of the report of the Panel (A/47/342) the criterion for "arms transfers" is the moment in time of "the transfer of title to and control over the equipment".

NORWAY

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Norway**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 4 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Finland	31	Finland		PASI XA-186 APC	
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	54	United States of America		AMRAAM	

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

[Original: English]

[30 October 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations would like to inform the Secretary-General that Papua New Guinea does not have in its inventory any of the following weapons systems:

Battle tanks
Armoured combat vehicles
Large calibre artillery systems
Combat aircraft
Attack helicopters
Warships
Missiles and missile launchers

The Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations wishes to further reiterate that the Papua New Guinea Defence Force is relatively lightly armed compared to other regional countries with large and sophisticated weapons systems. Furthermore, Papua New Guinea does not manufacture, let alone export such lethal weapons.

The Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations therefore would like to advise the Secretary-General that Papua New Guinea is submitting a **NIL RETURN** for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995.

PERU

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Peru**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 9 July 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Bulgaria	2 a/			Rocket launcher ATMM 73	
	Bulgaria	21 b/			IGLA missile	Replacement
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 b/			JAVELIN missile	Replacement

a/ Imported by Peruvian Army.
b/ Imported by Peruvian Air Force.

PHILIPPINES

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Philippines**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 2 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	61		Philippine Army (PA)	SINBA	Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

POLAND

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Poland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	70	Poland	-	T-72	
	Sierra Leone	2	Ukraine		T-72	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Poland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 25 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Ukraine	2	-	-	T-72	
IV.Combat aircraft	Czech Republic	10	Russian Federation	-	MIG-29	

PORTUGAL

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Portugal**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 18 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	United States of America*	12	U.S.A.		M60	CFE/ Cascading

* Are located in Germersheim, Germany.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Republic of Korea**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995*
Date of submission: 10 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Malaysia	47			K-200 Series Track Type	
IV.Combat aircraft	Philippines	3	United States of America		F-4A [1]	

[1] They were imported in 1968 with the assistance of U.S. military and fell into disuse in 1994.

* Based on the date of departure from the Republic of Korea .

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Republic of Korea** (cont'd)

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year:1995*
Date of submission: 10 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	30			M-109 (self-propelled artillery)[1]	
IV.Combat aircraft	United States of America	8			F-16	Technical transfer
VII.Missile and missile launchers	United States of America	31			Harpoon Missile	
		1			MK-48 Torpedo Vertical Launching System[2]	
		88[3]			AMRAAM	

[1] All of them were produced through the assembly of imported parts.

[2] It is just one of the pieces of equipment on board warships.

[3] The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is on board F-16 fighters.

* Based on the date of arrival to the Republic of Korea.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Republic of Moldova**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 16 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Romania	80			TAB-71	
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Romania	30			120mm mortar M-120	

ROMANIA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Romania**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 9 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Turkey	1			Personnel armoured carrier RN-94 6x6	Delivered in spare parts
	Republic of Moldova	80			Armoured personnel carrier typeTAB-71	
III.Large calibre rtillery systems	Poland	1			125 mm tank gun	

SINGAPORE

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Singapore**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	11	-	-	Harpoon missiles	-

SLOVAKIA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Slovakia**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	UNPROFOR	6			T-66	Adapted as a deminer for sappers
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Algeria	48			BVP-2	
	Germany	8			OT-810	demilitarization
	Algeria	1			OT-66	
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Ecuador	6			122 mm BM vs. 70	

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Slovakia**

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Ukraine	6			BVP-2	
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	7			MIG-29	

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **South Africa**

Original language: English
Background information: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 2 July 1995

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	United Nations	15			Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x2) 11 Man APC	
	United Nations	2			Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x2) 7 Man APC	
	Uganda	10			Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x4) 11 Man APC	
	Côte d' Ivoire	3			Vehicle, RG12 (4x4) Riot Control	
	Côte d' Ivoire	10			Vehicle, Mamba MKII (4x4) 11 Man APC	
	Angola	3			Vehicle, Casspir MK II B Mine Protected	

SPAIN

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Spain**

Original language: Spanish
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 29 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III.Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	28	United States of America	Germany	M-100 howitzer 203 M/M	
IV.Combat aircraft	United States of America	6			EF-18 (C-15)	
	Qatar	3			F-1 Mirage (C-14)	
	United States of America	6			EF-4C (CR-12)	
VI.Warships	United States of America	1			LST "Pizarro" L42	

SWEDEN

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Sweden**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 2 May 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Germany	232	Former Warsaw Pact country		225 MT-LB 5 MTP-LB 2 BMP	APCs

SWITZERLAND

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Switzerland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 7 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Denmark	10			MOWAG Eagle 4x4 (armoured reconnaissance vehicle)	

TURKEY

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Turkey**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 26 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Russian Federation	70	-	-	APC (BTR-80)	-
VI.Warships	Germany	1	-	-	MEKO 200 TFF	Sale

UKRAINE

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **Ukraine**

Original language: English
Background information: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 18 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Poland	2			Battle tank T-72B T-72BK	
	United States of America	2			T-55AD	
	Uganda	60			T-55	
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Slovak Republic	6			Infantry fighting vehicle BMP-2K	
	Uganda	2			Tractor BTC-4	
IV.Combat aircraft	Yemen	4			SU-22	
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Malaysia	131		Russian Federation	Air-to-air missiles R27R1(470-1)	
	Viet Nam	14		Russian Federation	R27R1(470-1)	
	Slovak Republic	14		Russian Federation	R27R1(470-1)	

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Oman	12				
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Botswana	10				
	Indonesia	27				
	Pakistan	5				
	Bulgaria	23				
	Haiti	2				
	Gabon	1				
	Kuwait	66				
	Oman	3				
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Brazil	18				
	Austria	34				
	Botswana	3				
IV.Combat aircraft	Oman	4				
	Malaysia	4				
	United Arab Emirates	4				
V.Attack helicopters	Pakistan	1				
VI.Warships	Brazil	1				

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (cont'd)

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Belgium	21				Upgrade, refurbish & resale
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	United States of America	114				
	France	3				For re-export as part of Category VI equipment to Oman (1) and Qatar (2)

Notes:

The United Kingdom regards the transfer of title to and control over the equipment by the importing state as the appropriate criteria for recording its arms transfers.

Equipment purchased from programmes in which the United Kingdom is a collaborative partner is declared as "Procurement from National Production".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[30 April 1996]

Each year, the United States provides background information regarding relevant United States policies, legislation and administrative procedures. The 1996 United States submission includes updates to this material.

It is possible that there will be discrepancies in the numbers of transferred arms as reported by exporting and importing States, due to differences in recorded dates of transfer and in what each country determines to constitute a reportable transfer.

The United States considers that its transfers of military equipment occur at the time ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the United States and another country. The 1996 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the 1995 calendar year.

EXPORTS

Reporting country: **United States of America**

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I.Battle tanks	Egypt	274				
	Kuwait	16				
	Portugal	13				
	Saudi Arabia	89				
	Thailand	24				
II.Armoured combat vehicles	Egypt	299				
	Greece	91				
	Israel	28				
	Kuwait	46				
	Lebanon	319				
	Saudi Arabia	306				
III.Large calibre artillery systems	Australia	1				
	Egypt	7				
	Greece	10				
	Israel	6				
	Japan	9				
	Republic of Korea	90				
	Spain	28				
	Thailand	1				

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Argentina	40				
	Australia	1				
	Egypt	31				
	Finland	4				
	Greece	8				
	Israel	2				
	Republic of Korea	8				
	Portugal	1				
	Saudi Arabia	4				
	Spain	6				
	Switzerland	3				
	Thailand	20				
v.Attack helicopters	Bahrai..	6				
	Colombia	2				
	Greece	5				
	United Arab Emirates	12				
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Australia	32				
	Denmark	3				
	France	30				
	Germany	1				
	Greece	2208				
	Israel	6				
	Italy	246				

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Japan	126				
	Republic of Korea	125				
	Malaysia	12				
	Netherlands	40				
	New Zealand	2				
	Spain	2				
	Thailand	2				
	Turkey	84				
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	114				

Note: In addition, during the calendar year 1995 transfers to Taiwan took place as follows:

I.	Battle tanks	21
II.	Armoured combat vehicles	1
V.	Attack helicopters	10
VII.	Missiles and missile launchers	254

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **United States of America** (cont'd)

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 30 April 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VII.Missiles and missile launchers	Israel	18				
	Norway	22				
	Russia	5				

VIET NAM

IMPORTS

Reporting country: **Viet Nam**

Original language: English
Background information: no

Calendar year: 1995
Date of submission: 27 June 1996

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV.Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	6	Russian Federation		5: SU 27 SK 1: SU 27 UBK	

III. INDEX OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1995

State	Title	Language
Argentina	Información sobre existencia de material bélico (diciembre 1995).	Spanish
	Inventario de las existencias de material bélico.	
Armenia	Defence expenditure in 1995.	English
	Technical equipment of the Army.	
Austria	Military holdings for 1995.	English
	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	
Belgium	Dotations globales de chars de bataille, de véhicules blindés de combat, de pièces d'artillerie, d'avions de combat, d'helicoptères d'attaque, de navires de guerre et de missiles ou systèmes de missile (valables le 31 Decembre 1995).	French
Brazil	Military holdings and procurement from the domestic industry, as of December 1995.	English
Bulgaria	Ministry of Defence. Available armaments as of 01/01/1996.	English
Canada	Equipment holdings - Canadian Armed Forces as of 1 April 1996.	English
	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	
Czech Republic	Military holdings as of 1 January 1996.	English
	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	
	Decree of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of 12 April 1994.	
Denmark	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	English
	Military holdings ultimo 1995.	

State	Title	Language
Finland	Annual exchange of military information on defence planning 1996-2000.	English
France	Informations générales disponibles sur les dotations militaires, les achats liés à la production nationale et la politique en matière de dotation.	French
Germany	Military holdings as of 31 December 1995.	English
	Procurement from national production in 1995.	
	"Yearly Information Exchange on Defence Planning" in Germany, 1996.	German
Greece	Military holdings and procurement from national production in 1995.	English
Ireland	Military holdings for the year 1995.	English
Italy	Military holdings as of 31 December 1995.	English
	Procurement through national production in 1995.	
Japan	Military holdings as of 31 March 1995.	English
	Procurement through national production in 1995.	
	Japan's policies on the control of arms exports and imports.	
Mexico	Información general sobre existencias de material bélico.	Spanish
	Año de informe: 1996.	
	Información general sobre adquisición de material de producción nacional.	
	Año civil: 1996.	
	Ley Federal de Armas de Fuego y Explosivos diciembre 1995.	
Netherlands	Military holdings for 1995.	English
	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	

State	Title	Language
New Zealand	1996 Background information note.	English
	Procurement through national production for the calendar year to 30 April 1995.	
	Military holdings for the calendar year to 30 April 1995.	
	Definition of "transfers".	
	Annual Report to Parliament of the New Zealand Defence Force for the year ended 30 June 1995.	
	Annual Report to Parliament of the New Zealand Ministry of Defence for the year ended 30 June 1995.	
Poland	Military holdings as of 1 January 1996.	English
	Procurement through national production in 1995.	
Portugal	Procurement in 1995 through national production.	English
	Portuguese arms exports relevant policies.	
	Military holdings as of 31 December 1995.	
Republic of Korea	Policies of the Republic of Korea on arms imports and exports.	English
South Africa	Technical description of armoured combat vehicles: RG-12; APC Mk-2; Mamba 4x4; NYALA.	English
	Export values.	
	Import values.	
	Conventional arms control policy.	
	The guide to the terms of reference of conventional arms control in South Africa.	

State	Title	Language
Spain	Existencias de armas convencionales al 31 de diciembre de 1995.	Spanish
	Adquisición de material de producción nacional en el año 1995.	
	Políticas pertinentes y procedimientos españoles sobre transacciones de material de defensa.	
Sweden	Annual exchange of military information pursuant to the Vienna Document 1994; valid as of 1 January 1996.	English
Switzerland	Military holdings - reporting year 1996	English
Turkey	The quantities of arms vehicles and equipment produced nationally.	English
	The quantity of arms vehicles and equipment.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom defence: equipment procurement, import and export policies.	English
	Military holdings as of 31 December 1995.	
	Procurement from national production in 1995.	
	Statement on the defence estimates, 1996.	
United States of America	Military holdings and procurement through national production in 1995.	English
	Address by President Clinton to the United Nations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations (22 October 1995).	

Annex

VIEWS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ISRAEL

[Original: English]

[14 May 1996]

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations has the honour to present the policy of the Government of Israel.

Israel was among the first countries to support resolution 46/36 L, which established the Register. It was also among the first to send its reports in accordance with this resolution, and has continued to do so annually, including for calendar year 1995.

In Israel's view, the Register is certainly an important part of a long process which aims towards the implementation of global confidence-building measures. While it is not an arms control instrument, the Register is clearly intended to increase confidence among nations, a worthwhile goal in itself.

However, transparency in armaments cannot achieve its goals unless all countries fulfil their international commitment by providing information and data as required by the Register. This is a necessary prerequisite to evaluating its success, and should be taken into account in any review of its further development.

While there continues to be a lack of full participation in the Register, interest exists in its further development, including on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction. It is Israel's view, however, that the Register still has to stand up to the test of time, including full participation, and that the existing categories should be consolidated before further major changes are considered.

This factor is particularly critical in the Middle East, where Israel is the only country which consistently submits a report on a regular, annual basis. While it fulfils its international commitment by reporting its weapons imports and exports, other States in the region - some of which remain in a state of war with Israel - avoid their own responsibility vis-à-vis the Register.

Israel believes that additional countries from the Middle East must join the Register. Until such time as the full participation of the regional States in the Register is achieved, it would be premature to enter into discussions on expanding the categories of the Register beyond those agreed upon by the United Nations.

Transparency in the region must be based on implemented confidence-building measures, mutual openness, and a step-by-step approach. Proceeding too fast is

likely to impede the fundamental goals of the Register, and increase security concerns instead of building confidence.

ITALY*

[Original: English]

[28 May 1996]

1. With reference to operative paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 50/70 D, the European Union would like to provide its views to the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction.

2. The indefinite extension of the NPT, and the parallel adoption of the "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament" by the 1995 NPT Conference constitute a significant strengthening of the non-proliferation regime. In the field of the outlawing of chemical and biological weapons there has been made progress as well.

It is time to have a better balance in attention given to weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms control. The uncontrolled spread and the accumulations of conventional arms beyond the need for self-defence have a destabilizing effect in many parts of the world.

3. The increased international attention for, and importance of, transparency of transfers and possession of conventional arms are justified by the fact that these arms are at present only in some parts of the world subject to legal regimes and the fact that are causing serious human suffering in international and internal conflicts.

4. The EU is convinced that transparency in armaments is an important factor in creating a climate of confidence between States, particularly at regional level.

5. In the opinion of the EU the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms is an important mechanism because it provides data on international arms transfers of those categories of conventional arms which can be used particularly for offensive purposes and therefore are potentially destabilizing.

The functioning of the Register so far is encouraging. In the last three years of its existence about 90 States, including all members of the EU, submitted national declarations to the Register. These declarations covered the bulk of the international arms trade.

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* On behalf of the European Union and of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe associated with it (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary,

Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia), as well as of the associated countries Cyprus and Malta.

6. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the Register as a global confidence-building measure, every effort should be made to secure the widest possible participation. The EU encourages all Member States to submit their national data to the Register in the coming years. In this respect the EU wants to emphasize that even "nil reports" are an important contribution to the success of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

7. The EU believes that the inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production will render the Register more complete and useful. Therefore the EU invites Member States to submit such data.

8. In order to ensure that it responds to evolving security needs, it is important that the operation of the Register be reviewed in the future. The EU welcomes the review of the continuing operation of the Register and its further development by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a Group of Governmental Experts in 1997, in accordance with operative paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 50/70 D. The EU expresses the hope that all States will cooperate in the success of this review.

9. In conformity with the request embodied in the resolutions over the years concerning transparency in armaments, the Conference on Disarmament has devoted two sessions to discussing possible ways and means of enhancing transparency in armaments in its Ad Hoc Group on Transparency in Armaments. Although the Conference on Disarmament did not yet reach agreement on specific measures or recommendations for enhancing transparency in armaments, a better understanding of these issues appears to have developed. It is for this reason that the EU attaches considerable importance to the resumption of the work in the Ad Hoc Group on Transparency in Armaments as soon as possible.

10. The member States of the EU would like to emphasize that transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction are of a different nature than transparency measures related to conventional weapons. To enhance confidence and stability, transparency measures with regard to weapons of mass destruction should be an element in the arms control or disarmament process.

11. The objective of the EU is full implementation of the bans on chemical weapons as well as on biological and toxin weapons. Transparency measures can be a step towards that goal. In this respect, reference can be made to the obligations contained in the chemical weapons Convention to declare stocks of chemical weapons and chemical weapon production facilities immediately after entry into force. In the framework of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) the EU supports the work underway in the Ad Hoc Group on Strengthening the Convention. The EU believes the addition of a legally binding verification protocol will increase transparency and strengthen confidence in compliance with the Convention, thus building on the confidence-building measures already agreed.

12. The EU reaffirms its commitment, in conformity with article VI of the NPT, to pursue negotiations in good faith on efficient measures relating to nuclear

disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament, under strict and effective international control. The agreement on a universal and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty by the summer of 1996 would be a concrete step in the implementation of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted on 11 May by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[9 July 1996]

The Syrian Arab Republic affirms its full support for the universal trend towards the building of an international community free from the use or threat of force and governed by the principles of justice, equality and peace. While affirming its readiness to participate in any bona fide international effort to achieve that end, the Syrian Arab Republic considers that the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms does not take into account the fact that Israel possesses the most dangerous weapons of mass destruction and has the capacity to manufacture various advanced weapons and stockpile them locally. Thus, transparency with respect to Israeli armaments seems to be no more than the visible tip of the iceberg.